

- Fig. 20. *Erigone thoracata* ♂ & ♀.  
*a*, profile (♂), with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput and falces (♂), from the front; *c*, left palpus (♂), from inner side and rather in front; *f*, ditto, from outer side; *d*, genital aperture (♀); *e*, natural length of Spider (♂).
21. *Erigone corrugis* ♂ & ♀.  
*a*, profile, with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput and falces (♂), from the front; *c*, right palpus (♂), from outer side and rather in front; *d*, ditto, from above and behind; *e*, natural length of Spider (♂); *f*, genital aperture of ♀.
22. *Erigone biovata* ♂.  
*a*, profile, with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput and falces, from the front; *c*, caput, from above and behind; *d*, left palpus, from the front; *e*, part of right palpus, from outer side; *f*, natural length of Spider.
23. *Erigone bucephala* ♂ & ♀.  
*a*, profile (♂), with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput (♂), from the front; *c*, left palpus (♂), from above and behind; *d*, genital aperture (♀); *e*, natural length of ♂.
24. *Erigone protuberans* ♂.  
*a*, profile, with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput and falces, from the front; *c*, right palpus, from inner side; *d*, left palpus, from rather on inner side in front; *e*, natural length of Spider.
25. *Erigone castellana* ♂ & ♀.  
*a*, profile (♂), with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput (♂), from the front; *c*, upper part of caput (♂), from behind; *d*, right palpus (♂), from outer side, above and in front; *e*, genital aperture (♀); *f*, natural length of ♂.
26. *Erigone justa* ♂.  
*a*, profile, with legs and palpi truncated; *b*, caput, from the front; *c*, ditto, above and in front; *d*, part of right leg of first pair, from outer side; *e*, right palpus, in front and rather on the inner side; *f*, left palpus, from outer side; *g*, natural length of Spider.

3. Second Report on Collections of Indian Reptiles obtained by the British Museum. By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

[Received March 1, 1875.]

(Plates XXX.—XXXIV.)

The following notes are taken from specimens collected by Lieut.-Col. Beddome in Southern India, and by the late Dr. Jerdon in Northern India and the Himalayas. Besides descriptions of some new species, I have made some short remarks on others recently named and described—not with the object of correcting nomenclature, but rather with the view of inviting the authors of those species to reconsider the characters on which they have based them. The Batrachians will be treated of in a separate paper.

Lieut.-Col. Beddome's collection contained all the specimens obtained by him during his residence in India, more especially the types of the numerous interesting forms discovered and described by him. Perhaps there is now no other part of India the reptilian fauna of which is better known than the district explored by this indefatigable collector.

When Dr. Jerdon left India, he had the intention of publishing a



CALOTES GRANDISQUAMIS.

A

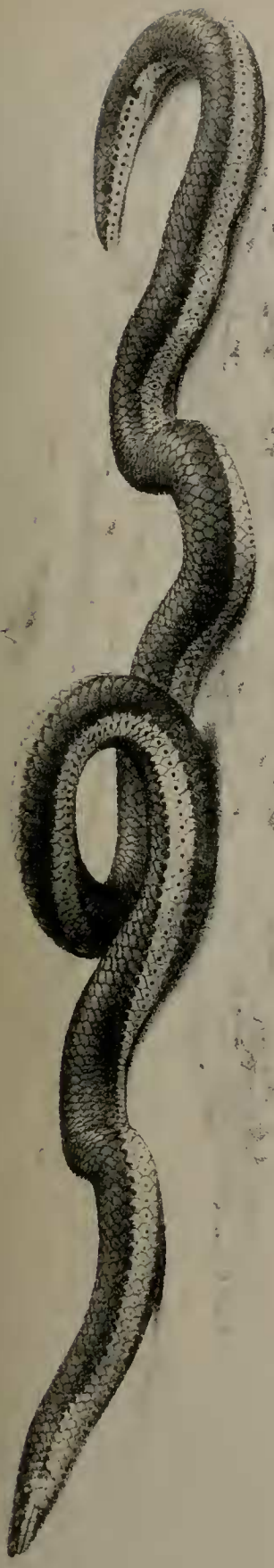


B



A. SILYBURA MELANOGASTER. B. SILYBURA LIURA

A.



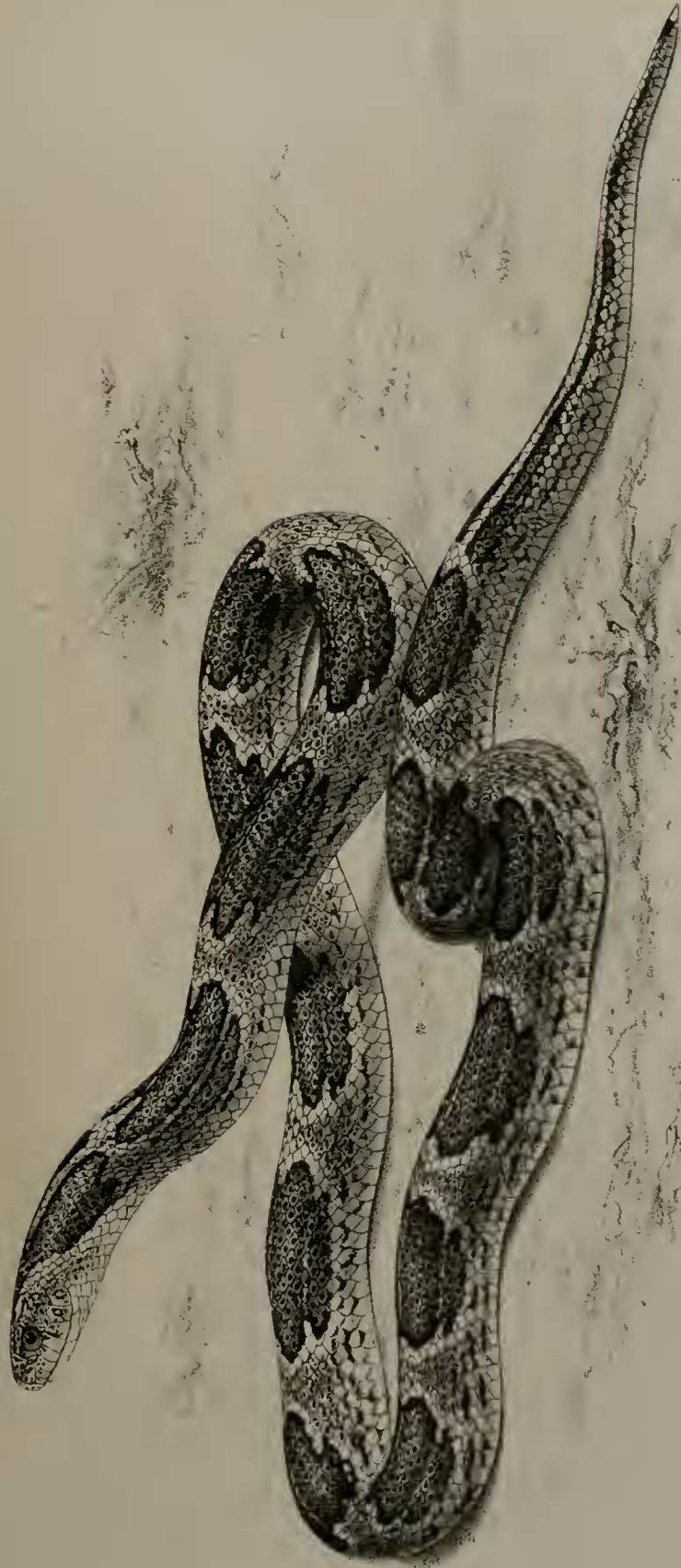
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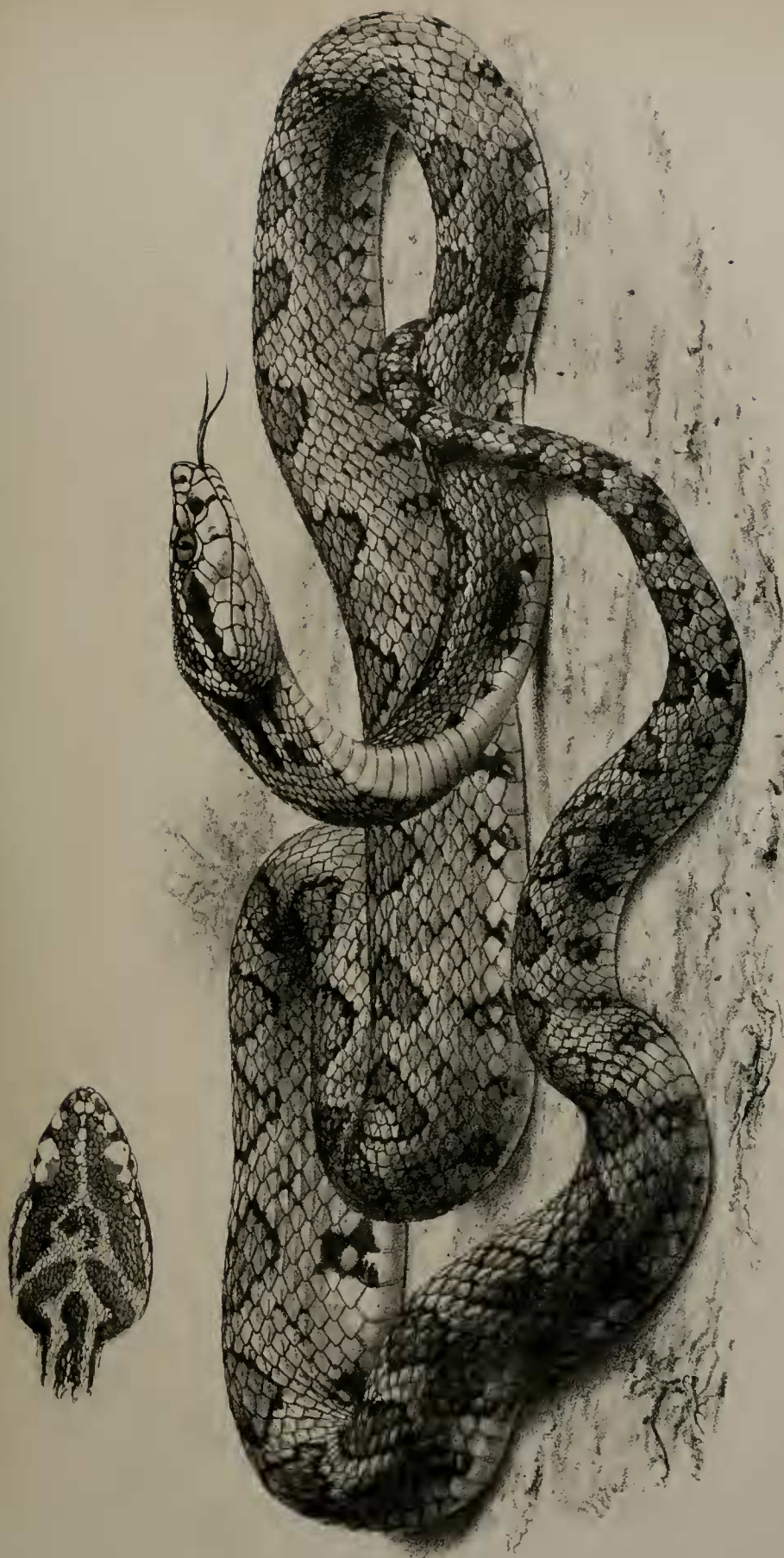
A. MELANOPHIDIUM BILINEATUM. B. MELANOPHIDIUM PUNCTATUM.

Minton Bros imp

G. H. Ford



SIMOTES SPLENDIDUS.



Muttern. Bros imp

TRIMERESURUS JERDONII

G. H. Ford

volume on Indian reptiles similar to his works on the Mammals and Birds of India. To obtain a collection of Himalayan reptiles, with which he was least familiar, he undertook a journey into the Himalayas and Khassya. He collected a considerable number of specimens, which he brought with him to England and presented to the Trustees of the British Museum. The work of systematically arranging and naming this collection was carried on jointly by him and myself, and had proceeded as far as the genus *Tropidonotus*, when it was interrupted by the illness from which he never recovered. Being able to trust to his wonderful memory, he had not always taken the precaution of labelling the specimens with the locality where he obtained them; and I am therefore ignorant of the habitat of a part of the specimens which were still unexamined at the time of his death.

CABRITA BRUNNEA, Blanford, Journ. As. Soc. 1870. p. 335.

Seven specimens from various localities, collected by Mr. Blanford and Col. Beddome, do not seem to me to differ from *C. leschenaultii*.

#### OPHIOPS.

To this genus I refer:—

1. OPHIOPS JERDONII (Blyth) = *Cabrila jerdonii* (Bedd., Blanf.) = *Pseudophiops theobaldi* (Jerd. P. A. S. B. 1870, p. 71) = *Ophiops bivittatus* (Bedd.).

2. OPHIOPS BEDDOMII (Jerd. P. A. S. B. 1870, p. 71) = *Ophiops monticola* (Bedd. Madr. Journ. Med. Sc. 1870).

#### MOCOA TRAVANCORICA (Bedd.)

is represented by a series of specimens of different ages in Col. Beddome's collection; it is scarcely distinguishable from *M. bilineata* (Gray).

#### RISTELLA RURKII (Gray).

Specimens found by Col. Beddome in the Toracada valley (alt. 4000–5000 ft.) agree so well with the few notes by which this species has been characterized, that I am inclined to refer them to it. It is very distinct from *R. travancorica* (Bedd.).

#### EUPREPES BEDDOMII, Jerd. P. A. S. B. 1870, p. 73.

is not specifically distinct from *Tiliqua rufescens*.

#### EUPREPES (TILIQUA) BREVIS.

Eye lid scaly; a pair of supranasal shields; the præfrontal is broadly in contact with the rostral and vertical. The fifth upper labial is below the orbit and much longer than high. Opening of the ear of moderate width, without tubercles in front. Scales with three, and in adult specimens with five strong keels, in 29 longitudinal and 25 transverse series (the latter counted from the axil of the fore leg to the vent). Præanal and subcaudal scales not enlarged.

Body remarkably short, limbs of moderate strength. Brownish-olive above, sides black, lower parts greenish.

There were three specimens of this species in Col. Beddome's collection. The larger (which is adult) was obtained in the Anamallay Mountains, the two smaller ones in Travancore. The former is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, the body measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

#### HEMIDACTYLUS COCTÆI.

I have referred to this species:—

1. *Hemidactylus bengaliensis*, Anders. J. A. S. B. 1871, p. 14, of which I have examined a specimen sent by Dr. Anderson to Col. Beddome.

2. *Hemidactylus giganteus*, Stoliczka, J. A. S. B. 1872, p. 99, of which a specimen was given by Mr. Blanford to Col. Beddome.

3. *Doryura berdmorei* of Blyth and others, which appears to be founded on young examples of this species.

#### GECKO ANAMALLENSIS.

*Upper parts uniformly covered with rather coarse granulations, without larger tubercles*; scales of the middle of the abdomen in about 30 longitudinal series; no femoral or præanal pores; nine upper and seven lower labials; the front pair of chin-shields are smaller than the first lower labial. Tail slightly depressed, with a series of broad subcaudals. *Neither the fingers nor the toes are webbed.* No fold of the skin in the ham. Greyish brown above, clouded with darker.

A single specimen was found by Col. Beddome in the Anamallay Mountains; it is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, the body measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

#### GONIODACTYLUS WYNADENSIS.

*Gymnodactylus wynadensis*, Bedd. Madr. Journ. Med. Sc. 1870, = *G. maculatus*, Bedd. *ibid.*

#### GYMNODACTYLUS LITTORALIS (Jerd.),

= *Gymnodactylus planiceps*, Beddome, Madr. Journ. Med. Sc. 1871.

#### GYMNODACTYLUS GRACILIS (Bedd.)

is probably the lizard to which Mr. Jerdon had previously applied the name of *G. malabaricus*.

#### GYMNODACTYLUS NEBULOSUS (Bedd.).

I regard *G. nebulosus*, *collegalensis*, and *speciosus* of Beddome as varieties of colour of the same species.

#### CALOTES GRANDISQUAMIS. (Plate XXX.)

A single uninterrupted series of four or five spines above the tympanum, anteriorly passing into a row of scales which are larger than the others on the temple, and extend forward to the eye. Dorsal crest well developed, composed of compressed spines, long in the adult male, shorter in younger males and in the female; this crest



becomes lower posteriorly on the trunk, but is continued to the basal portion of the tail in the male, whilst it disappears behind the middle of the trunk in the female. *Scales on the side of the body exceedingly large*, nearly four times the size of those on the abdomen; a transverse series in the middle of the trunk is composed of not more than seven scales. A fold in front of the shoulder.

An immature male (body 4 inches long) is green, with five broad black cross-bands, each scale within the bands having an orange-coloured spot in the middle; tail with broad blackish rings; lips yellowish green.

In an adult male (body  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long) only traces of the two middle bands remain, nearly the whole of the upper parts being uniformly green; lips yellowish.

The adult female is uniform green.

Three specimens were found by Col. Beddome at the foot of the Canoot Ghat; the largest is 18 inches long, the body measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### ONYCHOCEPHALUS ACUTUS.

I do not find any character by which *O. malabaricus* (Beddome) can be distinguished from this species.

#### SILYBURA.

The following is a synopsis of all the species known, prepared with the assistance of the numerous examples in Col. Beddome's collection.

##### I. *Scales in nineteen rows.*

- A. Ventral scutes 205–214. Snout pointed; nasals not separated by the rostral. Caudal disk convex. Sooty black above, reddish below, the two colours encroaching upon each other in a zigzag line, and the black forming cross bars on the anterior part of the abdomen; a reddish spot on the cheek.

1. *Silybura grandis*

(Beddome): Anamallays, 4000 feet.

- B. Ventral scutes 166–169. Snout pointed; nasals separated by the rostral, which is about as long as the vertical. Head very small; vertical rather broad. Caudal disk more or less convex. Upper parts reddish violet or purplish, with irregular transverse rows of (sometimes very indistinct) yellowish ocellated specks. Abdomen deep black, this colour being separated from that of the upper parts by a yellow band commencing at the angle of the mouth, and broken up in spots behind, or entirely replaced by an irregular row of spots. A yellow band on each side of the lower part of the tail.

2. *S. melanogaster*, sp. n.  
(Plate XXXI. fig. A.)

Two specimens from the Anamallays and Travancore.

II. *Scales in seventeen rows.*A. *Number of ventral scutes exceeding 160.*a. *Caudal disk flat.*

Ventral scutes 164 s. 166 s. 170. Snout conical; rostral of moderate extent. Brownish black, a more or less regular broad red band runs along each side of the body. Abdomen either entirely black, or with black margins on the scutes . . . . . 3. *S. rubrolineata* (Beddome): Anamallays, Tinnevellys.

b. *Caudal disk convex.*

Ventral scutes 169–177; subcaudals 5–7. Snout acutely pointed; rostral shield long, but not separating the nasals; vertical small. Brown, with a narrow whitish line on the side of the neck; vent white, with scarcely a trace of a lateral band on the tail . . . . . 4. *S. beddomii* (Günth. Rept. Brit. Ind. p. 190): Anamallays, 3000 to 4500 feet.

Ventral scutes 167, subcaudals 10. Snout obtusely conical; rostral shield of moderate extent; vertical small. Brown, with a whitish line along each side of the neck. A very perfect white band along each side of the lower part of the tail, and crossing the vent . . . . . 5. *S. elliotti* (Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, p. 262): Madras Pres.

Ventral scutes 193, 201, 203. Snout pointed; rostral short. Caudal disk rough with keels. Purplish, ornamented with transverse series of ocellated small spots . . 6. *S. ocellata* (Beddome, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 226): Western slope of Nilgherries (3500 feet), Wynad.

Ventral scutes 183. Snout rather obtuse; rostral very short. Tail very convex above and without any keels. Purplish above, ornamented with transverse series of ocellated yellow small spots; abdomen (including the two outer rows of scales) yellow, with numerous irregular black cross bars; tail blackish, with some yellowish spots on each side.

7. *S. liura*, sp. n.

Malabar.

(Plate XXXI. fig. B.)

B. *Number of ventral scutes less than 160.*a. *Caudal disk flat; snout obtuse.*

Ventral scutes 139–148 (155 twice in 20 specimens). A sooty black is predominant on the upper, and yellowish on the lower parts; sometimes both colours are sharply confined to their respective regions (*S. nilgherriensis*); sometimes the entire animal is blackish; other specimens have the abdomen banded and spotted; and again, in others, the back is ornamented with various yellowish patterns, and the abdomen spotted with black (*S. shortii*).

8. *S. ceylonica*

(Cuv. R. An.) = *S. nilgherriensis* (Bedd. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 226, pl. 26. fig. 1) = *S. shortii* (Bedd. l. c. p. 225, pl. 25. fig. 1): Bombay, Dekkan, Nilgherries, Shevaroyes.

Ventral scutes 130–135. Large blood-red spots on the sides of the neck, and one on each side of the vent.

9. *S. rubromaculata*

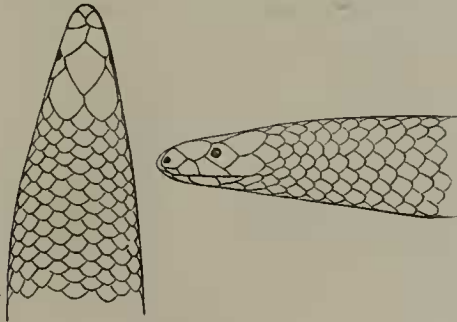
(Beddome).

Ventral scutes 135. A regular narrow yellow band runs along each side of the body . . . . . 10. *S. bicatenata* (Günth. Brit. Rept. p. 191, pl. 17. fig. H): Dekkan.

Ventral scutes 122–131. Vertical shield broad. Brown above, yellowish on the sides and below, irregularly spotted with brown; sometimes the upper part of the sides ornamented with short yellowish cross bars, which do not extend across the back . . . . . 11. *S. brevis* (Günth. Brit. Rept. p. 192, pl. 17. fig. D): Anamallays, Nilgherries.

Ventral scutes 128–130. Snout obtusely conical, narrow; rostral very short; hinder part of the vertical much produced. Brown above, lower parts yellow, with irregular

Fig. 1.



*Silybura arcticeps* (magn. 2 diameters).

black cross bars. Lower side of the tail yellow, black in the middle; terminal scute of the tail black.

12. *S. arcticeps*, sp. n.

Tinnevely.

b. *Caudal disk rounded; snout pointed.*

Ventral scutes 144–153. Black, upper parts dotted with white . . . . . 13. *S. punctata* (Beddome): Pulney hills, Golcondah hills.

PLECTRURUS CANARICUS.

*Silybura canarica*, Beddome.

This species differs from the other species of *Plectrurus* in having

the supraorbital and postorbital confluent; therefore the separation of these shields cannot be continued as a character of *Plectrurus*, which, however, is sufficiently distinguished by the vertically compressed terminal caudal scute.

**PLECTRURUS BREVIS** (Beddome),

= *P. perrotteti*, young.

**MELANOPHIDIUM BILINEATUM** (Bedd.). (Plate XXXII. fig. A.)

The coloration of the adult and young is perfectly the same, except that the lateral band and the lower side of the tail are pure white in the young, whilst in the adult a series of minute black dots runs along the middle of the lateral band, and the lower part of the tail is ornamented by two series of round black spots.

This species occurs in the Wynad, at an altitude of 4000–5000 ft.

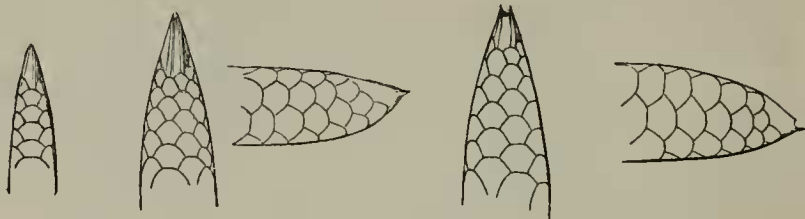
**MELANOPHIDIUM PUNCTATUM** (Bedd.). (Plate XXXII. fig. B.)

In this species the coloration of the adult and young is identical, the sides being ornamented sometimes by two, and sometimes by three longitudinal rows of black spots. But the terminal scale of the tail is subject to a remarkable change: in a specimen 12 inches long it is simply conical (fig. 2); in another, 17½ inches long, it is narrow, provided with two parallel ridges, each ending in a short spine (fig. 3); and, finally, in another of 18 inches, and much thicker

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Magnified 2 diameters.

than the second, the terminal scute is compressed, with the ridges as in the second specimen, but with two pairs of short spines, one pair being vertically above the other (fig. 4).

The mental groove is equally developed in all these specimens and species.

This species is found in Travancore, at an altitude of 3000–5000 feet.

**ASPIDURA COPII**, Gthr.

We have received a second example of this species; it was obtained in the district of Dimbola, Ceylon.

**GEOPHIS STENORHYNCHUS**.

Similar in habit to *G. microcephalus*, but with fifteen series of scales. Rostral shield narrow and deep. The two anterior labials

and nasals are much reduced in size by the large loreal, and almost rudimentary. Anterior frontals very small, scarcely one fourth the size of the posterior. Vertical six-sided, as long as broad, with an obtuse anterior angle, and with very short supraciliary edges; supraciliary and postocular of equally small size. Five upper labials; the third and fourth enter the orbit, the fifth the largest. Temporals 1+2. Mental shield and the anterior lower labials nearly entirely suppressed by a pair of very large chin-shields; these are followed by another pair of small scale-like chin-shields, behind which is the first abdominal scute, which again is much enlarged. Ventrals 129-131; anal single; subcaudals 17-27. Uniform blackish above and below, with an indistinct buff collar.

Three specimens from Travancore in Col. Beddome's collection; the largest is only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, the tail measuring  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

This species agrees with *Platypteryx perrotteti* (D. & B.) in having the same number of rows of scales; but the pterygoid bones are scarcely more dilated than in *G. microcephalus*.

#### SIMOTES SPLENDIDUS. (Plate XXXIII.)

Scales in twenty-one rows. Each of the anterior frontals is broken up into two shields; so that there are four small shields in the same transverse row. Loreal distinct; two præoculars, the lower of which is much smaller than the upper; two or three postoculars; eight upper labials, the fourth and fifth of which form the lower part of the orbit; temporals irregular. Ventral shields 195; anal entire; subcaudals 42. Yellowish white, with sixteen large bluish grey spots on the back; each of these spots is of an oblong shape, indented in front and behind, with a black edge and surrounded with a bright yellow margin; each scale within the spot and with a black speck. The scales of the interspaces of the white ground-colour are irregularly speckled with blackish. A yellow line along the median line of the tail. The first spot on the neck is nearly entirely longitudinally divided by a yellow line, and is lance-shaped in front, the point of the lance resting on the vertical shield. The remainder of the head speckled with black. Lower parts white, with an irregular series of small squarish black spots along each abdominal edge.

A single example from the Wynad is in Col. Beddome's collection; it is 20 inches long, the tail measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### ABLABES ALBIVENTER.

Scales in fifteen rows. Two pairs of frontals. Loreal elongate; one præ- and two postoculars. Temporals 1+1; the occipital does not extend downwards to the lower postocular. Six upper labials, the third and fourth entering the orbit. Two pairs of chin-shields, the anterior being nearly twice the size of the posterior, and in contact with four labials. Ventrals 125; anal double; subcaudals 31. Brownish above; two or three narrow blackish lines along the outer series of scales; an indistinct light collar. Lower parts yellowish white.

Four examples from Darjeeling are in Dr. Jerdon's collection; the largest is 8 inches long, the tail measuring  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

**TROPIDONOTUS MODESTUS.**

Scales in nineteen series, rather feebly keeled. Head narrow, though distinct from neck; eye of moderate size. Anterior frontals not pointed in front. Loreal nearly square; one præ- and three postoculars. Nine upper labials, the fourth, fifth and sixth entering the orbit. Temporals 1+1+2, the anterior in contact with the middle postocular. Maxillary teeth slightly increasing in size behind, and the last not separated from the preceding by an interspace. Ventrals 164-166; anal double; subcaudals 102. Dusky brownish ash-coloured above, with very indistinct small spots of a lighter or darker colour; the dark colour of the upper parts extends more or less over the scutes of the lower parts.

Two specimens from the Himalayas, presented by the late Dr. Jerdon; the largest is 19 inches long, the tail measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

**ACONTIOPHIS.**

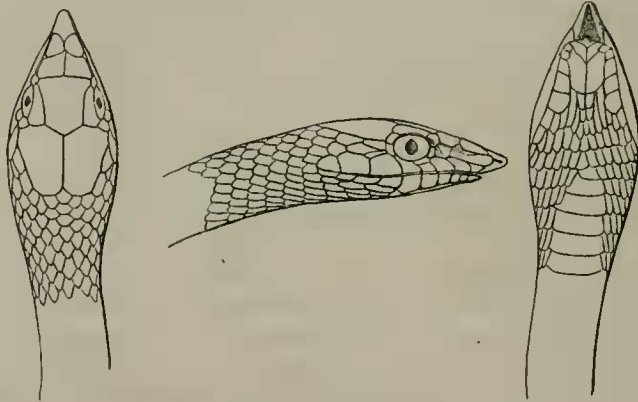
The position of the nostril of this snake is so peculiar, that it must be regarded as the type of a distinct family, *Acontiophidæ*, the place of which is near to the *Colubridæ*.

Snout acutely pointed, terminating in a rostral shield which has the shape of a four-sided pyramid, is deeply grooved below, and provided on each side with a longitudinal slit, the nostril, as in *Acontias*. The posterior maxillary tooth is longest, not grooved. Subcaudals two-rowed. Scales smooth, in nineteen rows.

**ACONTIOPHIS PARADOXA.**

The shields on the upper surface of the head are normal; the vertical being very broad, with concave lateral margins and an obtuse

Fig. 5.



Magnified 2 diameters.

posterior angle. The shield which is the homologue of the nasal in other snakes is elongate, smooth, not perforated, and distinct from the loreal. Three præ- and two postoculars. Eight upper labials,

the fifth only entering the orbit. Ventrals 187; subcaudals 44. Pupil vertical. Whitish, with a vertebral series of large subquadrangular square spots; a dark-brown horizontal stripe behind the eye; and a spot of the same colour below the eye. Lower parts whitish.

A single specimen, 12 inches long (tail  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch), is in the late Dr. Jerdon's collection. It is rather shrivelled; and unfortunately no record as regards the locality where it was found was placed on the bottle. He obtained it probably within the Himalayan region or in Khassya.

#### DIPSAS NUCHALIS.

Allied to *D. gokool*, but with a widely different coloration. Scales in twenty-one series, those of the vertebral series much enlarged, subhexagonal. Ventrals 233-242; anal single; subcaudals 90. Eye of moderate size. Loreal square; one præocular, just reaching the upper surface of the head; two postoculars. Eight upper labials, the third, fourth, and fifth of which enter the orbit. Temporals 2+3+3; a small odd temporal is intercalated between the anterior temporals and the postoculars. Upper parts light purplish brown, with a vertebral series of brown transverse spots which gradually become indistinct towards the middle of the length of the body, and further on disappear entirely. The first spot on the neck is a narrow transverse bar. An oblique narrow black temple-streak. Upper parts of the head nearly uniform brown. Lower parts yellowish, densely powdered with purplish brown.

Several specimens were found by Col. Beddome in the forests on the western coast of Malabar; the largest is 44 inches long, the tail measuring 10 inches.

#### OPHITES SEPTENTRIONALIS.

Scales in seventeen rows, only those in the middle of the back feebly keeled. Ventrals 214; anal single; subcaudals 83. Anterior frontals short, much broader than long; vertical five-sided, rather longer than broad. Nostril wide, situated between the two nasals, the anterior frontal, and the first labial. Loreal narrow, much longer than deep. One præocular just reaching the upper surface of the head; two postoculars; eight upper labials, the third, fourth, and fifth entering the orbit. Temporals 2+3. Black, trunk with thirty narrow white rings, only about two scales wide; the first at some distance behind the head. Lower parts white; subcaudals marbled with black.

One specimen from the late Dr. Jerdon's collection, without indication of its habitat. But there is no doubt that he obtained it during his last journey through the northern parts of India. It is 3/ 83 inches long, the tail measuring 8 inches.

#### TRIMERESURUS JERDONII. (Plate XXXIV.)

The second upper labial shield forms the front part of the facial pit; one or more small shields between the supranasals. Scales on

the upperside of the head very small, almost granular, those of the body keeled, in twenty-one series. One or two longitudinal rows of scales above, and nearly as large as, the posterior labials. Supraciliary not divided. Ventrals 164-172; subcaudals 42-60. Upper parts greenish brown, with a vertebral series of irregular subrhombic black markings and another series of vertical black spots along the side of the body. Upperside of the head with symmetrical black spots, and an oblique black band from the eye to the angle of the mouth. Lower side yellowish, posteriorly marbled with blackish.

Three specimens of this beautiful Snake were found by the late Dr. Jerdon in Khassya; the largest is 28 inches long, the tail measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The species is allied to *T. anamallensis*, but distinguished by the scutellation of the temporal region and the coloration of the upper part of the head.

4. On Venezuelan Birds collected by Mr. A. Goering.  
Part V.† By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and  
OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.R.S.

[Received March 12, 1875.]

(Plate XXXV.)

Previously to his return to Europe last year, Mr. Goering made a second journey to the Sierra Nevada of Merida, and collected a certain number of birds, which he has kindly given us the opportunity of examining. Most of them belong to species inserted in our list of Mr. Goering's former collection from Merida; but there are some additional species, of which the names are now recorded, in order to make our knowledge of this interesting avifauna as complete as possible. These are as follows:—

*List of additional Species from Merida.*

1. *Turdus gigas*, Fraser ..... Merida.
2. *Myiadestes ralloides* (Lafr. et d'Orb.) Merida.
3. *Thryothorus coraya* (Gm.)..... Merida.
4. *Basileuterus coronatus* (Tsch.) ..... Merida.
5. — *luteoviridis*, Bp ..... Merida.
6. *Vireosylva calidris* (Linn.) ..... Merida.
7. *Diva vassori* (Boiss.) .. Merida.
- \*8. *Chlorospingus chrysophrys*, sp. nov. Merida.
9. *Buarremon brunneinucha* (Lafr.) ... Upper wood-region of Merida.
10. — *assimilis* (Boiss.)..... Merida.
- \*11. — *castaneifrons*, sp. nov. .... Merida.
12. *Spermophila*, sp. inc. (♀) ..... Merida.
13. *Chrysomitris columbiana* (Lafr.) ... Merida.
14. *Myiotheretes striaticollis*, Scl..... Merida.
15. *Ochthæca stictoptera*, Scl. .... Merida.
16. *Tyranniscus nigricapillus* (Lafr.) ... Merida.
17. — *chrysops*, Scl. .... Merida.
18. *Myiarchus nigriceps*, Scl. .... Merida.

† See Part IV., P. Z. S. 1870, p. 779.